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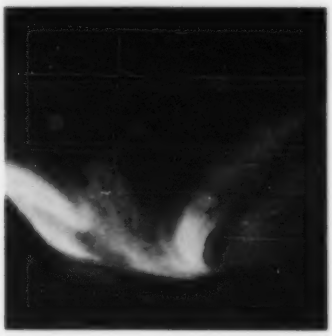
2006 Aboriginal Population Profiles for Selected Cities and Communities: Ontario

Article

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Ottawa



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April 2009

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2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Ottawa

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Symbols

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.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Ottawa

Did you know that ...

- The Aboriginal population living in the Ontario portion of the census metropolitan area of Ottawa-Gatineau is young and growing. In 2006, 12,965 Aboriginal people lived there, a 42% increase from 2001.
- Nearly four in ten (39%) Aboriginal people in Ottawa were under the age of 25, compared to 32% of the non-Aboriginal population.
- Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 in Ottawa had lower school attendance rates than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (63% versus 75%). However, Aboriginal people aged 35 years and over were as likely as non-Aboriginal people in this age group to be at school.
- The majority of Aboriginal people in Ottawa have completed post-secondary education. Over half of Aboriginal men (59%) and women (62%) aged 25 to 64 had completed postsecondary education compared to just over 70% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts.
- The unemployment rate for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in Ottawa was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (8.4% compared to 4.3%).
- In 2006, the employment rate of Métis women (78.1%) aged 25 to 54 living in Ottawa resembled that of non-Aboriginal women (79.2%). The rate for First Nations women was lower at 72.7%. Eight in ten (79.0%) Métis men and 76.4% of First Nations men in that age group were employed compared to 87.8% of their non-Aboriginal male counterparts.
- Even though Aboriginal people in Ottawa who worked full-time full-year in 2005 continued to earn less than their non-Aboriginal counterparts, the gap is closing. In 2000, Aboriginal people in Ottawa working full-time full-year earned 83% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, this percentage had increased to 90%.
- The majority of off-reserve First Nations (52%) and Métis (58%) people aged 15 and over living in Ontario rated their health as excellent or very good in 2006.
- Six in ten off-reserve First Nations and Métis adults in Ontario reported that they had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. The most commonly reported conditions were: arthritis or rheumatism, respiratory problems, high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke.

Ottawa

Introduction

This report examines the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Aboriginal population living in the Ontario portion of the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Ottawa-Gatineau[1], hereafter referred to as Ottawa. The 2006 Census and 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), which provide an extensive set of data about Aboriginal people, are the data sources.

The report focuses on the **Aboriginal identity population**, which refers to those people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

The term "First Nations" is used throughout the report to refer to people who identified as North American Indian. The term "Aboriginal population" is used to refer to the Aboriginal identity population.

Setting the context

There were 1,172,790 Aboriginal people in Canada in 2006, accounting for 3.8% of Canada's total population.

In 2006, a total of 242,500 Aboriginal people lived in Ontario representing 2.0% of the provincial population.

There were 12,965 Aboriginal people living in Ottawa in 2006, making up 1.6% of its total population. By way of comparison, Toronto had the largest Aboriginal population (26,575) of any city in Ontario, and Kenora had the largest concentration of Aboriginal people of any city in Ontario (16%).

Between 2001 and 2006, the Aboriginal population in Ottawa grew by 42%, from 9,160 to 12,965 people. The First Nations population grew by 30%, the Métis by 71% and the Inuit by 48%.

First Nations – largest Aboriginal group in Ottawa

In 2006, 6,910 persons identified as First Nations people accounting for just over half (53%) of the city's Aboriginal population. Another 4,825 identified as Métis and 645 as Inuit. The Métis accounted for over a third (37%) of the Aboriginal population while Inuit accounted for 5%. Another 5% reported multiple or other Aboriginal responses[2].

Of those who identified as First Nations people in 2006, just under half (46%) reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada.

1. The geographic area covered in this report is the Ontario part of the census metropolitan area of Ottawa-Gatineau. A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a large urban centre. Census metropolitan areas are formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centered on a large urban area (known as the urban core). A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the urban core. For maps see: http://geodepot.statcan.ca/Diss2006/Maps/Maps_Cartes/CMACACT/ON/CMAT505-B.pdf.
2. Includes people who reported more than one Aboriginal identity group and those who reported being Registered or Treaty Indian and/or member of an Indian band or First Nation without reporting an Aboriginal identity.

About the data sources

The census provides a statistical portrait of Canada and its people. The most recent census was on May 16, 2006.

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) was conducted between October 2006 and March 2007. The survey provides extensive data on Inuit, Métis and off-reserve First Nations children aged 6 to 14 and those aged 15 and over living in urban, rural and northern locations across Canada. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey was designed to provide data on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal people in Canada (excluding reserves).

It was possible to report both single and multiple responses to the Aboriginal identity questions on the census and the APS. Census data used in this article for First Nations people, Métis and Inuit are based on the single responses only. Total Aboriginal identity population counts include people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group and/or those who reported being a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey data represent a combination of both the single and multiple Aboriginal identity populations.

Data have been provided for the total Aboriginal identity population and in some cases they have been broken down by Aboriginal group, sex and age group. For Aboriginal groups where the census count of the population aged 15 years and over is 200 or less, only the census count has been provided. No further data are shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

A young population

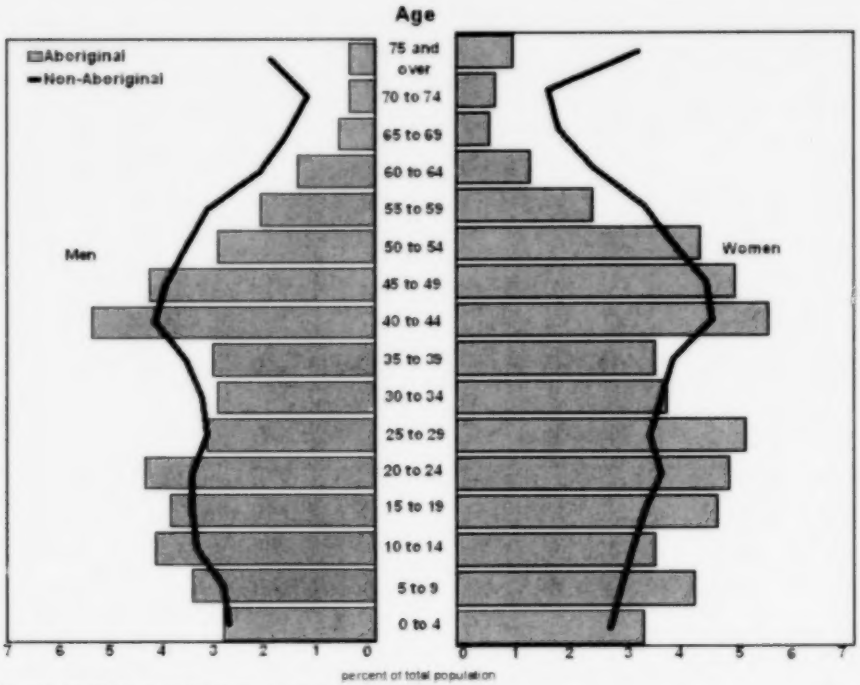
The Aboriginal population living in Ottawa is slightly younger than the non-Aboriginal population. In 2006, the median age[3] of the Aboriginal population in Ottawa was 31.9 years, compared to 38.2 years for the non-Aboriginal population.

In 2006, nearly four in ten (39%) Aboriginal people were under the age of 25, compared to 32% of non-Aboriginal people. Further, only 4% of Aboriginal people were 65 years and over, compared to 12% of the non-Aboriginal population. Just over one-fifth (22%) of Aboriginal people in Ottawa were under the age of 15, compared to 18% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (chart 1). For more details on the age distribution, see table 1 in the appendix.

Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under represented 1.9% of the city's children. Nearly four in ten (38%) of the Inuit population were 14 years of age and under compared to 23% of the First Nations population and 18% of Métis.

3. The median age is the point where exactly one-half of the population is older and the other half is younger.

Chart 1
Population pyramid for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, Ottawa, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Aboriginal children more likely than non-Aboriginal children to live with a lone parent

In 2006, the majority of Aboriginal children aged 14 and under (65%) lived with both parents. Compared with their non-Aboriginal peers, Aboriginal children were more likely to live with a lone mother (29% versus 14%), a lone father (4% versus 3%), a grandparent (with no parent present) (0.9% versus 0.2%) or with another relative (0.9% versus 0.3%) (see table 2 in the appendix).

Aboriginal youth less likely to be attending school

Overall, in 2006, Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 living in Ottawa had lower school attendance rates than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (63% versus 75%). This was true for Aboriginal youth of both sexes.

The school attendance rate of Aboriginal people aged 25 to 34 was also lower than that of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (16% versus 21%). However, Aboriginal people aged 35 years and over were as likely as non-Aboriginal people in this age group to be at school, about one in seven (15%) were attending school in 2006 (see table 3 in the appendix).

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that among the off-reserve Aboriginal population in Ontario, men and women had different reasons for not completing high school. For young Aboriginal men aged 15 to 34, the most commonly reported reason was 'wanted to work', 'pregnancy/taking care of children' topped the reasons provided by Aboriginal women in the same age group.

Majority have completed post-secondary education

Over half of Aboriginal men (59%) and women (62%) aged 25 to 64 living in Ottawa in 2006 had completed postsecondary education compared to just over 70% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts. Postsecondary education includes a trades certificate, a college diploma or a university certificate, diploma or degree. Aboriginal people were more likely to have completed their post-secondary schooling with a trades credential or with a college diploma whereas the non-Aboriginal population was more likely to have obtained a university certificate, diploma or degree (see text table 1).

In 2006, about one in five (19%) Aboriginal men and one in seven (15%) Aboriginal women 25 to 64 years of age had less than a high school education, compared to 8% of their non-Aboriginal male and female counterparts.

Text table 1
Highest level of educational attainment of people aged 25 to 64 years, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Ottawa, 2006

Level of education	Aboriginal population		Non-Aboriginal population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	19.2	14.9	8.2	7.8
High school	21.3	23.1	19.9	21.6
Total postsecondary	59.5	61.9	71.9	70.6
Trades	11.3	8.8	7.3	4.9
College	23.1	24.6	20.2	22.5
University certificate or diploma below bachelor[1]	2.8	5.5	4.0	4.9
University degree (at bachelor's level or above)	22.2	22.9	40.4	38.4

1. The overall quality of data for the "Highest certificate, diploma or degree" variable in the 2006 Census is acceptable. However, users of data from the category "university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level" should be aware that the 2006 Census showed unexpected growth in this category, compared with 2001. We recommend users interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details, see http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm.

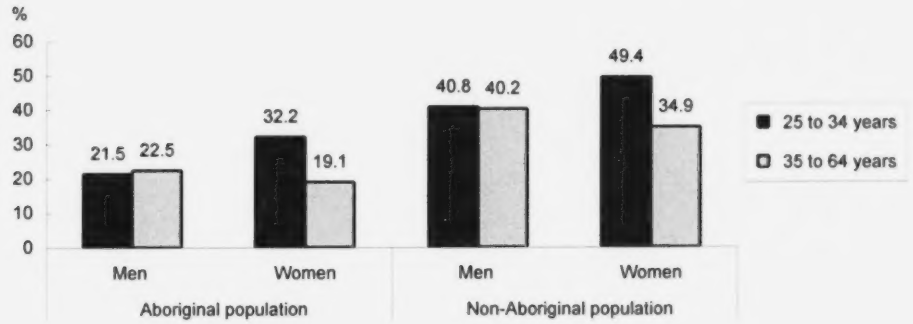
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Young Aboriginal women in Ottawa more likely to obtain a university degree than their male counterparts

In Ottawa, one in three (32%) Aboriginal women aged 25 to 34 reported having a university degree, in the 2006 Census, compared to 21% of their male counterparts. (This includes all certificates, diplomas or degrees at the bachelor's level or above.) Furthermore, young Aboriginal women (25 to 34 years of age) were more likely to have a university degree than older Aboriginal women 35 to 64 years of age (32% versus 19%) (see chart 2).

Regardless of their age group or sex, Aboriginal people living in Ottawa in 2006, were less likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to have a university degree.

Chart 2
Percentage of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 25 to 34 and 35 to 64 years of age with a university degree, Ottawa, 2006

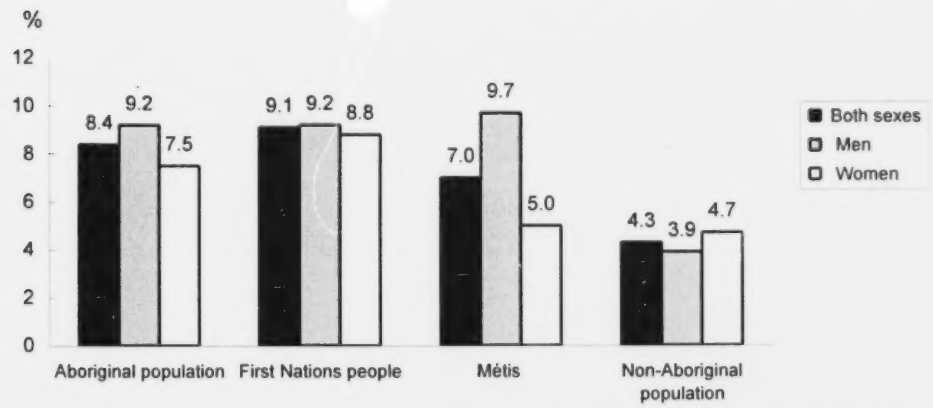


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Higher unemployment rates

In 2006, the unemployment rate[4] for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (8.4% compared to 4.3%). While unemployment rates were similar for First Nations and Métis men (9.2% and 9.7%, respectively), the rate for First Nations women (8.8%) was almost four percentage points higher than that of their Métis counterparts (5.0%)[5] (see chart 3).

Chart 3
Unemployment rates for people aged 25 to 54 years, by Aboriginal identity group and sex, Ottawa, 2006



Notes: First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only. Data for Inuit are not shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

4. The unemployment rate for a particular group is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).
5. Unemployment data for the Inuit are not shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

Unemployment rates were higher for Ottawa's young people. In 2006, 15.5% of First Nations youth aged 15 to 24 years were unemployed, as were 12.7% of Métis youth and 13.7% of non-Aboriginal youth[6] (see table 4 in the appendix).

Employment rate of Métis women resembles that of non-Aboriginal women

Another measure of labour market performance is the employment rate[7]. In 2006, the employment rate of Métis women aged 25 to 54 living in Ottawa (78.1%) resembled that of non-Aboriginal women (79.2%). The rate for First Nations women was lower at 72.7%. Eight in ten (79.0%) Métis men and 76.4% of First Nations men in that age group were employed compared to 87.8% of their non-Aboriginal male counterparts (see table 5 in the appendix).

Aboriginal people almost as likely as their non-Aboriginal counterparts to be working full-time full-year

Four in ten (40%) Aboriginal people living in Ottawa were working full-time full-year[8] in 2005. This percentage is close to that of the non-Aboriginal population (42%).

Men were more likely than women to be full-time full-year workers in 2005. Just under half of Aboriginal men (46%) and non-Aboriginal men (48%) worked full-time full-year compared to just over a third (36%) of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women.

Métis women (40%) in the Ottawa labour force were more likely than First Nations women (34%) and non-Aboriginal women (36%) to be working full-time full-year in 2005. The percentages for First Nations and Métis men were 45% compared to 48% for non-Aboriginal men (see text table 2).

Text table 2
Percentage of full-time full-year workers, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Ottawa, 2005

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	40.3	45.6	35.7
First Nations people[1]	39.4	45.4	34.4
Métis[1]	42.8	45.1	40.5
Non-Aboriginal population	41.8	48.2	35.8

1. First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only.

Note: Data for Inuit are not shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

6. Unemployment data for Inuit youth are not shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.
7. The employment rate refers to the number of employed people, in a given group, as a percentage of the total population in that group.
8. The term 'full-time full-year workers' refers to persons 15 years of age and over who worked 49 to 52 weeks (mostly full time) in 2005 for pay or in self-employment.

Occupations in 'sales and services' and 'business, finance and administrative' most prevalent

In studying the labour market of a given area, it is helpful to examine its occupational[9] make-up. In 2006, the two most common occupational categories[10] for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour forces in Ottawa were 'sales and service' and 'business, finance and administrative'. However, the kinds of jobs people hold differ for men and women. Men were much more likely than women to work in 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations'. Women were more likely than men to work in 'business, finance and administrative' occupations. This holds true for both the Aboriginal and the non-Aboriginal populations in Ottawa.

In 2006, Aboriginal men were more likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to work in 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations' (22% versus 14%). Aboriginal women were more likely than non-Aboriginal women to have 'business, finance and administrative' jobs (35% versus 29%) (see table 6 in the appendix).

Earnings gap closing

In 2000, the median earnings[11] of full-time full-year Aboriginal earners in Ottawa (measured in 2005 dollars) were $41,615. By 2005, this had increased to $47,073. Even though Aboriginal people who worked full-time full-year in 2005 continued to earn less than their non-Aboriginal counterparts, the gap is closing. In 2000, Aboriginal people in Ottawa working full-time full-year earned 83% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, this percentage had increased to 90% (see table 7 in the appendix).

Total income lower for Aboriginal people

The census collects a number of measures of income that help in understanding the economic situation of a population. Earnings data have been provided above for the population working full-time full-year in 2005. It is also useful to look at total income[12] as sources of income go beyond that of employment. In 2005, 35% of Aboriginal people with income in Ottawa had a ***total*** income of $40,000 or over compared to 43% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts. In 2005, Aboriginal women had the lowest median income ($23,982), whether compared to Aboriginal men ($29,623) or to non-Aboriginal men ($40,317) or non-Aboriginal women ($27,677) (see table 8 in the appendix).

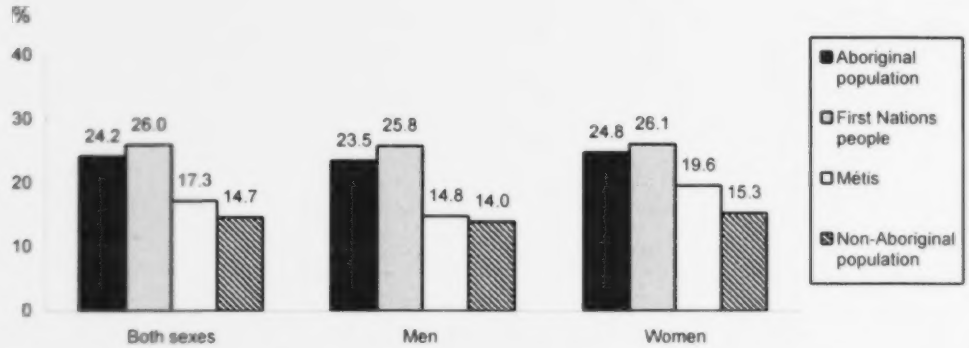
In understanding these data, it is important to note that, in Ottawa, 6% of the Aboriginal population 15 and over and 5% of the their non-Aboriginal counterparts reported having no income in 2005 (data not shown).

9. Occupation refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration,(May 16, 2006) the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.
10. Occupations contained within the categories can cover a broad range of skill levels. For example, the business and finance occupation category includes professional occupations requiring a university degree, as well as clerical occupations that require a high school diploma or equivalent.
11. Median earnings are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more. Earnings or employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.
12. Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over: wages and salaries (total), net farm income, net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice, child benefits, Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, benefits from Employment Insurance, other income from government sources, dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income, retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs, other money income.

One in four Aboriginal people in Ottawa living below the low-income cut-off

Statistics Canada uses the concept of low-income cut-off (LICO)[13] to indicate an income threshold below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family. In 2005, in Ottawa one in four (24%) Aboriginal people were living under the LICO, compared to 15% of non-Aboriginal people. In addition, three in ten (30%) Aboriginal children (aged 14 years and under) in Ottawa were living under the LICO, compared to 18% of non-Aboriginal children (data not shown). These data are based on the ***before tax*** LICO.

Chart 4
Proportion of persons living below the before-tax low income cut-off (LICO) by Aboriginal identity group and sex, Ottawa, 2005



Notes: First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only.
Data for Inuit are not shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

More than half of Ottawa's Aboriginal population moved at least once between 2001 and 2006

The Census counts people where they are living on one particular day. On May 16, 2006 (the date of the 2006 Census) there were 12,965 Aboriginal people living in Ottawa. This count does not include all of the Aboriginal people who may have lived in Ottawa at some point during the year, but only those who were living in Ottawa on that particular day[14].

When looking at the Census population counts, it is important to remember that many people move between communities – for example, someone might move from a reserve community to a large city and back again within the same year. In Ottawa, in 2006, 45% of the Aboriginal population had lived at the same address five years ago, compared to 57% of the non-Aboriginal population. From 2001 to 2006, about one-third (34%) of Aboriginal people had moved at least once within Ottawa, and the rest (21%) had moved to Ottawa from another community. A community may refer to another municipality, or a reserve, or a rural area (see table 9 in the appendix).

13. The low-income cut-off is a statistical measure of the income threshold level below which Canadians are estimated to devote at least one-fifth more of their income than the average family to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing. For the 2005 matrix of low income before-tax cut-offs and additional information, please refer to the *2006 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue no. 92-566-X.
14. For example, students who return to live with their parents during the year are included at their parents' address, even if they lived elsewhere while attending school or working at a summer job.

When asked on the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey why they moved to their current city, town or community, most off-reserve Aboriginal people in Ontario reported family-related reasons, followed by work-related reasons.

One in eight live in homes needing major repairs

In Ottawa, about one in eight (12.9%) Aboriginal people lived in homes requiring major repairs[15] in 2006, compared to 11.7% in 2001. In comparison, the share of Ottawa's non-Aboriginal population living in dwellings in need of major repairs was 6.0% in 2006 and 6.7% in 2001.

The share of Aboriginal people living in crowded[16] homes was 2.3% in 2006 compared to 2.1% in 2001. The comparable rates for the non-Aboriginal population were 2.5% in 2006 and 3.0% in 2001 (see table 10 in the appendix).

Majority report being healthy

The majority of off-reserve Aboriginal adults (the population aged 15 and over) living in ***Ontario***[17] rated their health as excellent or very good in 2006. When asked as part of the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey whether their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor, 52% of the off-reserve adult First Nations population and 58% of Métis adults gave themselves a rating of excellent or very good. A further 26% of First Nations adults and 25% of the Métis adult population reported that their health was good.

Six in ten adults live with one or more chronic conditions

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey also inquired about chronic conditions[18] that had been diagnosed by a health professional. Six in ten off-reserve First Nations (60%) and Métis (59%) adults living in ***Ontario*** reported that they had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. Among the First Nations adult population, the most frequently reported conditions were: arthritis or rheumatism (25%), respiratory problems[19] (22%) and high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (22%). Among the Métis, arthritis or rheumatism was the most commonly reported condition affecting 24% of adults followed by high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (23%) and respiratory problems (22%).

15. Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgment of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.
16. Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.
17. Data on health is not available for the Census metropolitan area of Ottawa so provincial level data has been provided.
18. Chronic conditions were those that had lasted or were expected to last six months or more and had been diagnosed by a health professional.
19. Respiratory problems include asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Further Statistics Canada Products Related to Aboriginal Peoples

The following list provides links to several products related to the Aboriginal peoples from the 2006 Census of Population, the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) and the 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey (ACS):

2006 Census of Population

Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis and First Nations, 2006 Census: Findings
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/analysis/aboriginal/index.cfm

2006 Census: Highlight tables
http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/hlt/index-eng.cfm

2006 Census Topic Based Tabulations – Aboriginal peoples
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/topics/SubTopics.cfm?Temporal=2006&APATH=3&THEME=73&FREE=0&GRP=1

Aboriginal Population Profile, 2006 Census
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/aboriginal/Index.cfm?Lang=E

2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey

Analytical Articles
http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/SB-as-sa.cfm?lang=eng

2006 Profile of Aboriginal Children, Youth and Adults
http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/index.cfm?Lang=eng

Appendix

Table 1
Age and sex distribution of Aboriginal identity and non-Aboriginal populations, Ottawa, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total ages	**100.0**	**46.5**	**53.5**	**100.0**	**48.6**	**51.4**
0 to 4	6.2	2.9	3.3	5.5	2.8	2.7
5 to 9	7.8	3.5	4.2	5.8	2.9	2.9
10 to 14	7.7	4.2	3.5	6.6	3.4	3.1
under 15	**21.6**	**10.6**	**11.0**	**17.9**	**9.1**	**8.8**
15 to 19	8.5	3.9	4.6	6.8	3.5	3.3
20 to 24	9.2	4.4	4.8	7.2	3.5	3.6
under 25	**39.3**	**18.9**	**20.4**	**31.8**	**16.1**	**15.7**
25 to 29	8.3	3.2	5.1	6.6	3.2	3.4
30 to 34	6.8	3.0	3.7	6.9	3.3	3.6
35 to 39	6.6	3.1	3.5	7.5	3.6	3.8
40 to 44	11.0	5.4	5.5	8.7	4.2	4.5
45 to 49	9.2	4.3	4.9	8.4	4.0	4.4
50 to 54	7.3	3.0	4.3	7.4	3.6	3.8
55 to 59	4.6	2.2	2.4	6.5	3.2	3.3
60 to 64	2.9	1.5	1.4	4.7	2.2	2.4
65 and over	**4.0**	**1.7**	**2.3**	**11.6**	**5.0**	**6.6**
65 to 69	1.4	0.7	0.6	3.5	1.7	1.8
70 to 74	1.2	0.5	0.7	2.9	1.3	1.6
75 and over	**1.4**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**5.2**	**2.0**	**3.2**

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 2
Living arrangements of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under, Ottawa, 2006

Living arrangements	Aboriginal children	Non-Aboriginal children
	percent	
Total - children 14 years and under	100.0	100.0
Total living with at least one parent	97.7	99.4
Living with two parents[1]	64.5	82.8
Living with a lone mother	28.9	14.1
Living with a lone father	4.3	2.5
Total living with a grandparent (no parent present)	0.9	0.2
Total living with another relative	0.9	0.3
Total living with non-relatives	0.5	0.1

1. "Living with two parents" includes those living with step-parents. Information on step-parents is not available separately.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 3
School attendance rates of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, by sex and age group, Ottawa, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total - 15 and over	21.4	20.4	22.4	20.4	20.2	20.6
15 to 24	63.0	60.1	65.3	75.0	74.2	75.9
25 to 34	16.1	16.5	15.9	21.0	20.3	21.7
35 to 44	8.8	6.8	10.6	10.0	8.4	11.5
45 and over	5.8	5.8	6.3	4.8	4.3	5.2

Note: A new version of the school attendance question was used in the 2006 Census. Studies on data certification showed important variations with previous censuses and with the Labour Force Survey. It appears that the 2006 Census could have overestimated the school attendance for the population aged 45 years or over. We recommend users of the attendance at school variable interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details on the changes to the questionnaire for the Education module, see http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 4
Unemployment rate of youth aged 15 to 24 years, by sex and population group, Ottawa, 2006

Population groups	Both Sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	13.5	14.1	13.5
First Nations people[1]	15.5	16.5	15.8
Métis[1]	12.7	13.0	12.5
Non-Aboriginal population	13.7	14.5	12.9

1. First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only.

Notes: Data for Inuit youth are not shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 5
Employment rates of people aged 25 to 54 years, by sex and population group, Ottawa, 2006

Population groups	Both Sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	75.4	77.5	73.8
First Nations people[1]	74.5	76.4	72.7
Métis[1]	78.3	79.0	78.1
Non-Aboriginal population	83.4	87.8	79.2

1. First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only.

Notes: Data for Inuit are not shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the total population, in that particular group.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 6
Occupational distribution of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour force 15 years of age or older, Ottawa, 2006

Occupational categories	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management	9.7	12.6	7.1	11.8	14.3	9.3
Business, finance and administrative	24.5	13.0	35.0	20.8	13.3	28.7
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	8.3	10.4	6.2	13.0	19.2	6.5
Health	3.6	1.4	5.6	5.4	2.3	8.7
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	11.1	7.8	14.3	12.0	8.2	15.9
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	3.2	2.5	3.8	4.4	3.5	5.4
Sales and service	26.0	27.9	24.4	21.9	21.0	22.9
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	11.4	21.7	1.9	8.0	14.4	1.1
Occupations unique to primary industry	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.3	2.0	0.5
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.0

Note: Occupation refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 7
Median earnings, in 2005 constant dollars, of full-time full-year earners by population group, Ottawa, 2000 and 2005

Sex	2000		2005	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	dollars			
Both sexes	41,615	50,437	47,073	52,357
Men	46,018	56,142	47,438	58,570
Women	39,233	44,736	46,920	47,659

Notes: Median earnings are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more. Earnings or employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income. The earnings in 2000 and 2005 are calculated in constant dollars for the year 2005.

Full-time full-year earners worked 49 to 52 weeks during the year preceding the census, mainly full-time (i.e., 30 hours or more per week). Individuals with self-employment income are included. Those living in institutions are excluded.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Table 8
Median income and distribution of total income of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age or older with income, Ottawa, 2005

Median income and distribution	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Population 15 years and over with an income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $20,000	41.1	38.8	43.0	34.7	29.0	40.0
$20,000 to $39,999	24.1	22.1	25.7	22.7	20.5	24.8
$40,000 and over	34.7	39.1	31.1	42.6	50.5	35.2
Median income ($)	$26,215	$29,623	$23,982	$33,104	$40,317	$27,677

Note: Median income (of individuals) - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. In this report, the term "income" refers to the total money income received from various sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 9
Mobility status of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 5 years of age or older, by sex, Ottawa, 2006

Mobility status	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total population 5 years of age or older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lived at same address (dwelling) 5 years ago	45.3	45.9	44.8	57.3	57.1	57.4
Lived in same community but at a different address (dwelling)	34.1	34.3	33.9	28.3	28.7	27.9
Lived in a different community	20.6	19.8	21.3	14.4	14.2	14.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 10
Housing conditions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, Ottawa, 2001 and 2006

Housing conditions	2001		2006	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent			
Population living in crowded dwellings	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.5
Population living in dwellings in need of major repairs	11.7	6.7	12.9	6.0

Notes: Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.
Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgement of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.